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## APPENDICES

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### APPENDIX A: A VOCABULARY OF ORIGINAL BILTMORE VILLAGE DESIGN ELEMENTS

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## APPENDIX A: A VOCABULARY OF ORIGINAL BILTMORE VILLAGE DESIGN ELEMENTS

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Many of the original drawings for buildings in the Village survive today and these records, along with historic photographs, provide a valuable record of the original design intent. They demonstrate that a "kit" of design elements was conceived for the Village. This kit included rough textured stucco finishes, extensive "strapwork," complex roofs, and sparing use of ornament. These elements were freely combined, within certain constraints, to yield a variety of designs and yet maintain a visual harmony.

The drawings and photographs in this section are provided as a supplement to the body of design guidelines. Many original drawings and historic photographs are included in earlier chapters and these, too, should be reviewed along with those provided here to develop a sense of the overall vocabulary.

Designers are encouraged to use this vocabulary when developing concepts for new buildings "In the Style of the Original Buildings." They also can be used in a more abstract way when developing designs that are "Contemporary in Style, Yet Compatible with the Historic Context," for ideas about basic roof forms, entrance treatments, materials, and other basic building design elements.

This vocabulary is not exhaustive. Other design elements not shown here may also be considered, provided reasonable historic precedent or intent can be demonstrated.

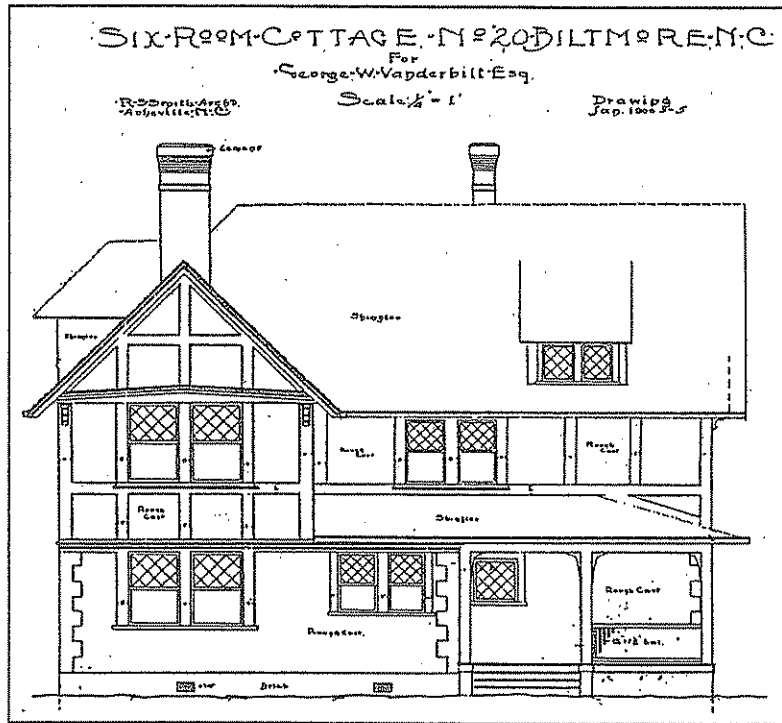
Cottage designs are identified by the original style and location numbers where available.

## COTTAGES

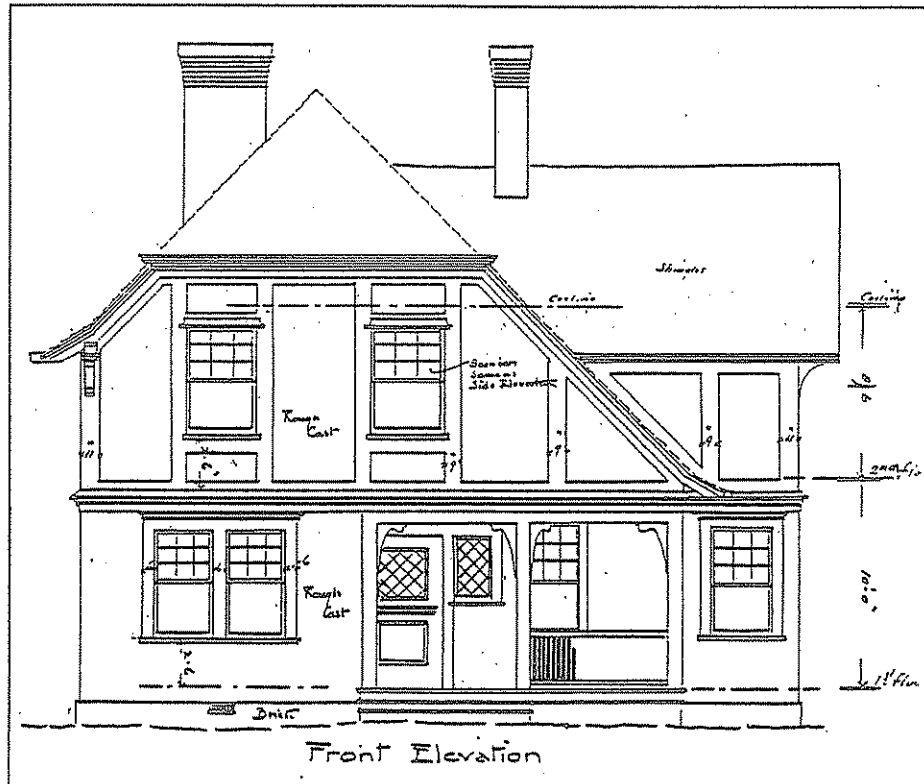


A combination of Village design elements are seen on Cottage No. 18: A gambrel roof and shed dormer; shingled parapet; and leaded glass windows in sets, supported by brackets. (#12 All Soul's Crescent.)

## COTTAGES



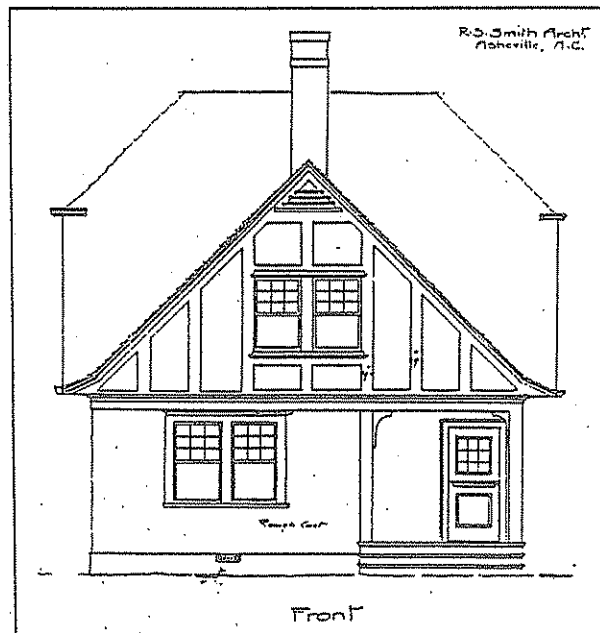
In this model, a gable end incorporates less than half the facade. First floor corners are defined with quoins.



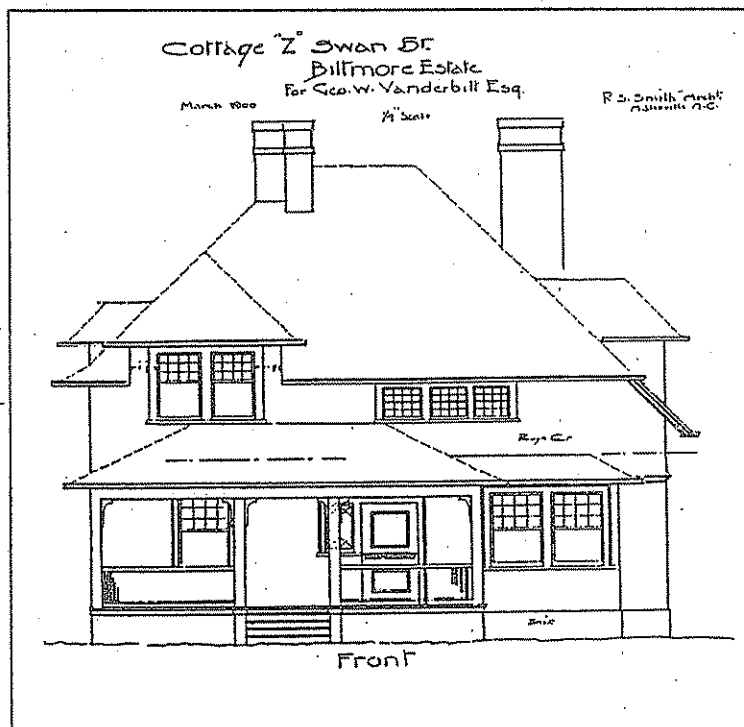
Windows are enframed with strapwork that runs continuously across the facade. This is a typical treatment for most cottages.

## COTTAGES

Most Smith foundations were specified as brick. Hunt buildings were designed with stone foundations. Walls were a "rough cast" plaster. The first coat was half lime and half Portland cement, applied to #27 metal lath. The second coat was pure Portland cement and clean washed pebbles.



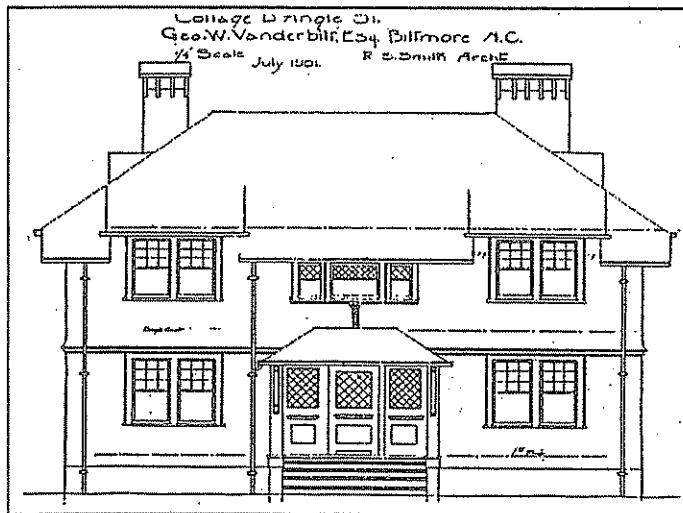
In this cottage type, a gable end faces the street, and extends the full facade width. The porch is recessed. (Cottage 23F.)



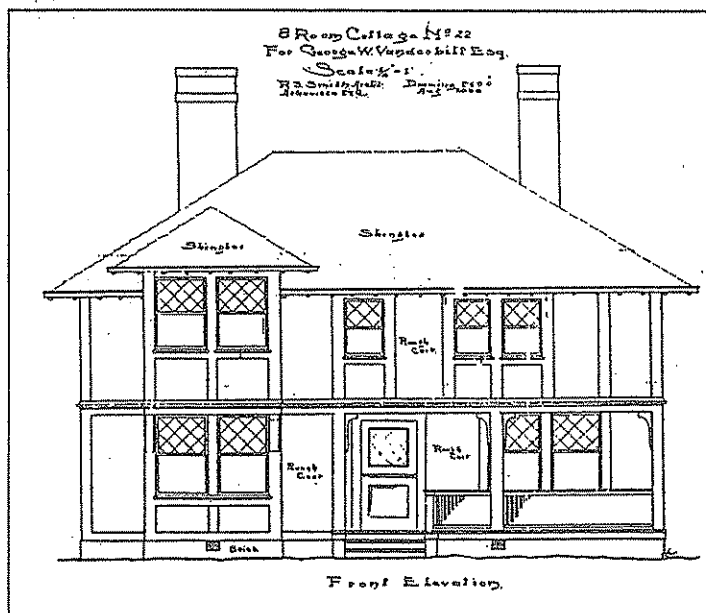
Windows are grouped in two's and three's in model "Z." The porch is sheltered by its own hip roof.

## COTTAGES

These two designs for large cottages illustrate a flexibility in combining elements that was a part of the Village concept.

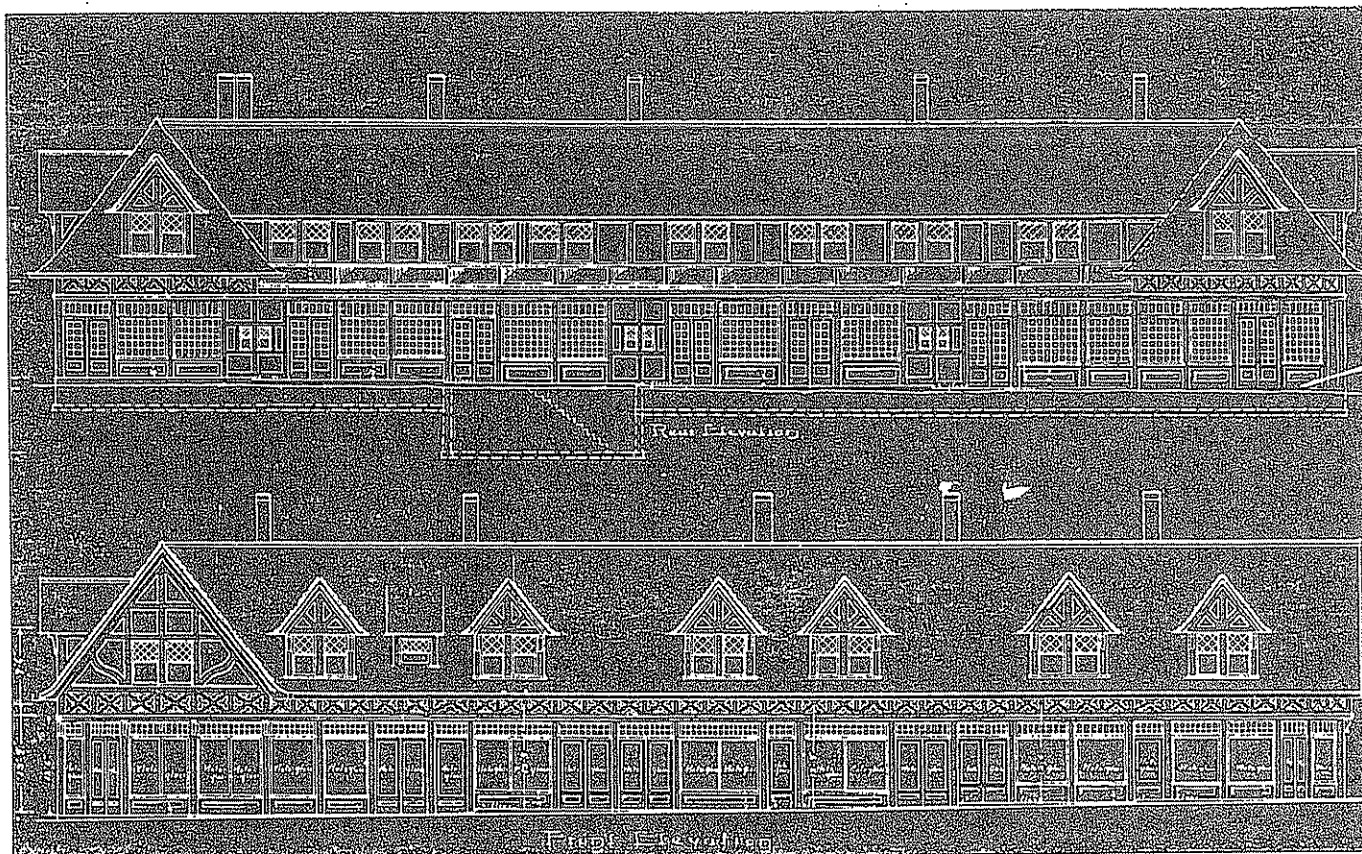


The design for "Cottage B" on Angle Street had a hip roof with shed dormers. The entrance porch projected forward.



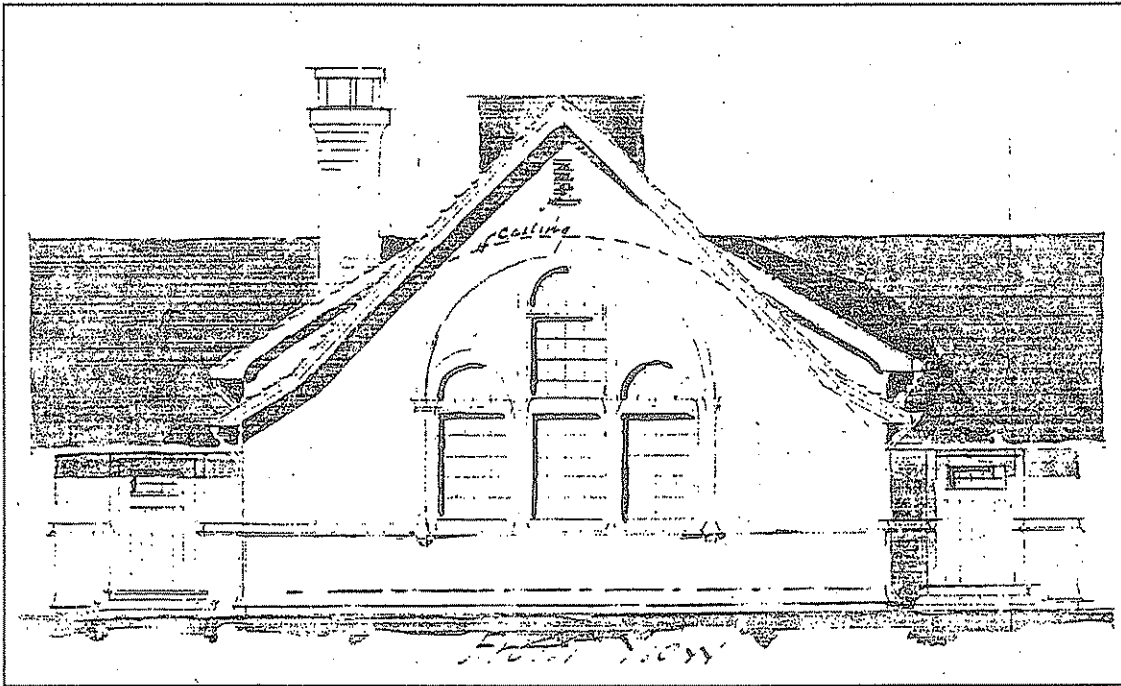
Essentially the same basic plan and form, this model also had a hip roof; dormers are hip as well. The porch is inset. Compare the window divisions with those above.

## MIXED-USE



The design for the "Village Stores and Apartments" was begun by Hunt and finished by Smith in 1900. Large plate glass windows faced the street. Multi-paned glass faced the alley, which residents used for access.

## INSTITUTIONAL



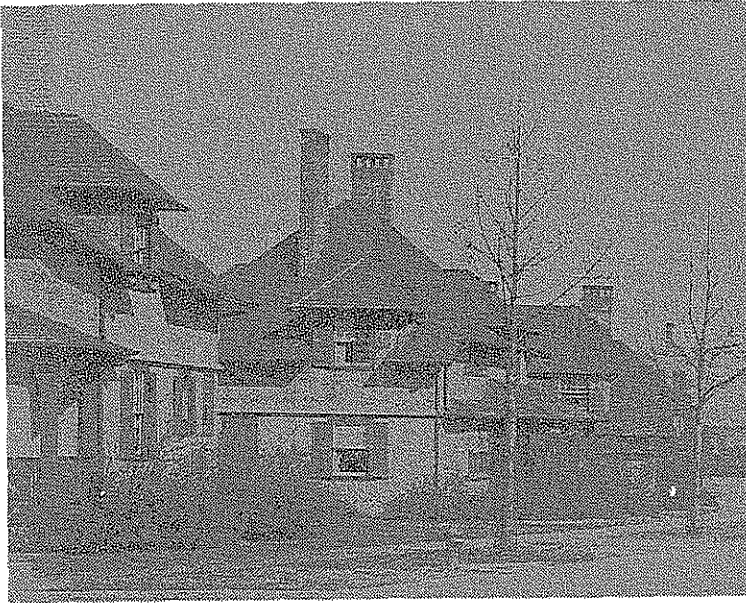
This "Sketch for a School House," produced by Smith in 1898, shows the greater variety in forms and details that were considered for institutional structures.



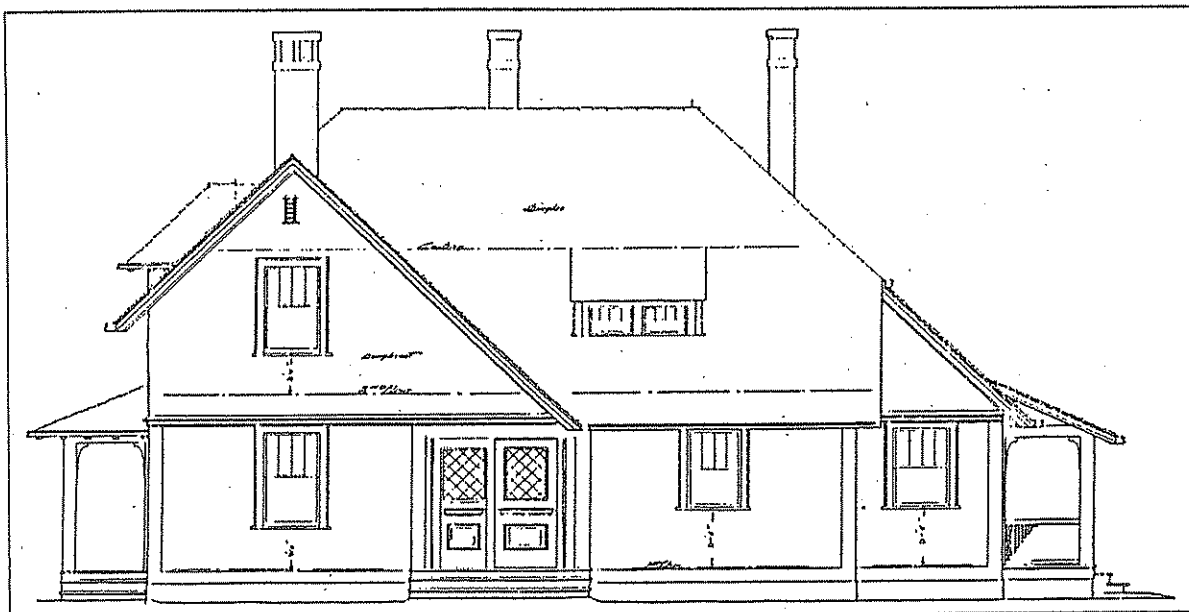
## ROOFS

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Although Hunt designed the major buildings with red tile roofs, cottage roofs were originally specified to be cypress shingles. By 1920, however, property covenants were requiring that all roofs in the Village be red - either asphalt shingle or tile.



Large cottages along All Soul's Crescent exhibited hipped roofs and a variety of shed and clipped gabled dormers. (Photo courtesy of Biltmore Estates).

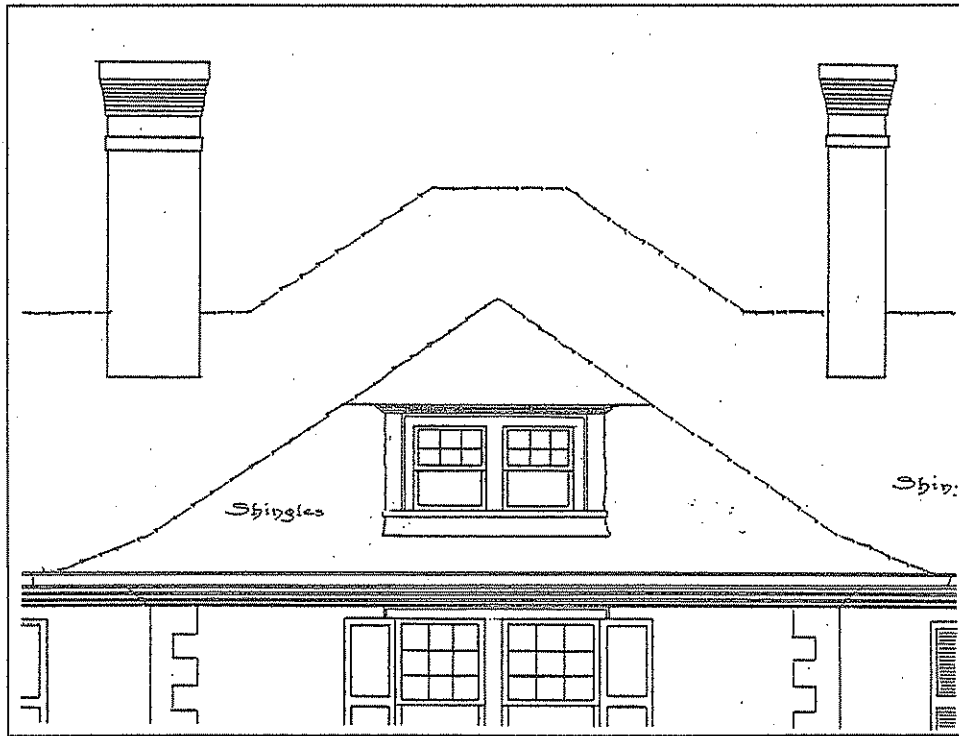


The Veterinary Surgeon's Cottage on All Soul's Crescent exhibited an off-set dormer. Note shed roofs at the rear.

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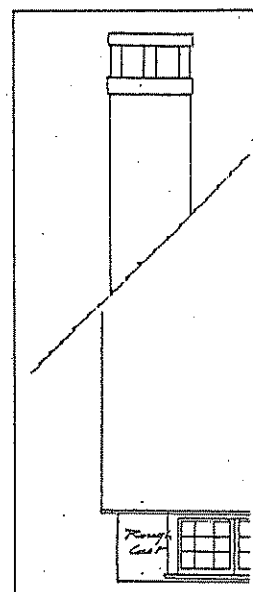
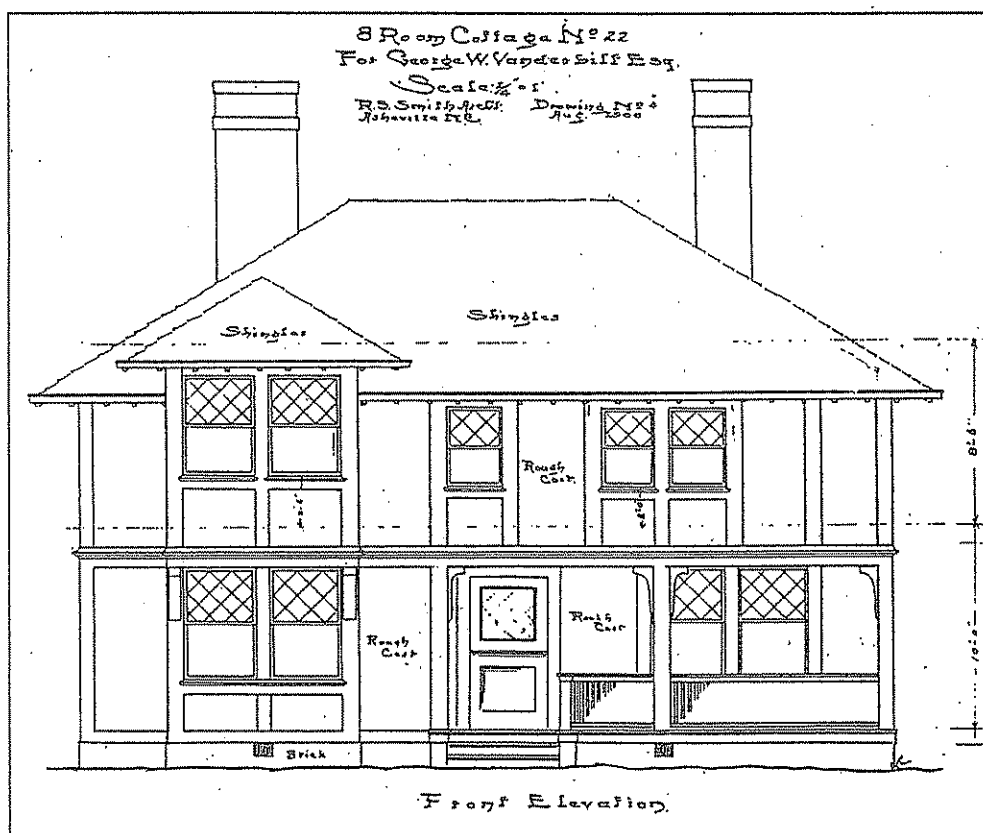
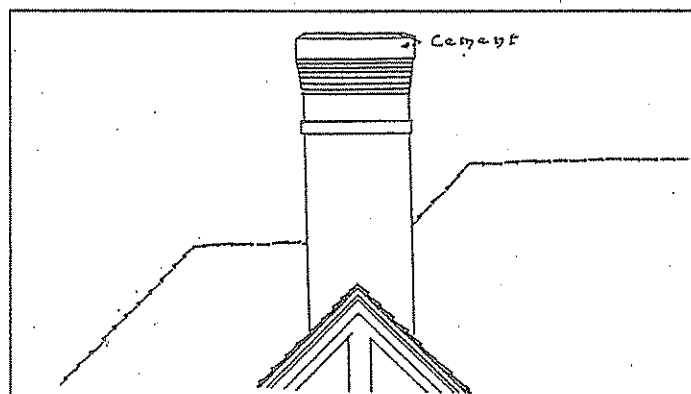
## ROOFS

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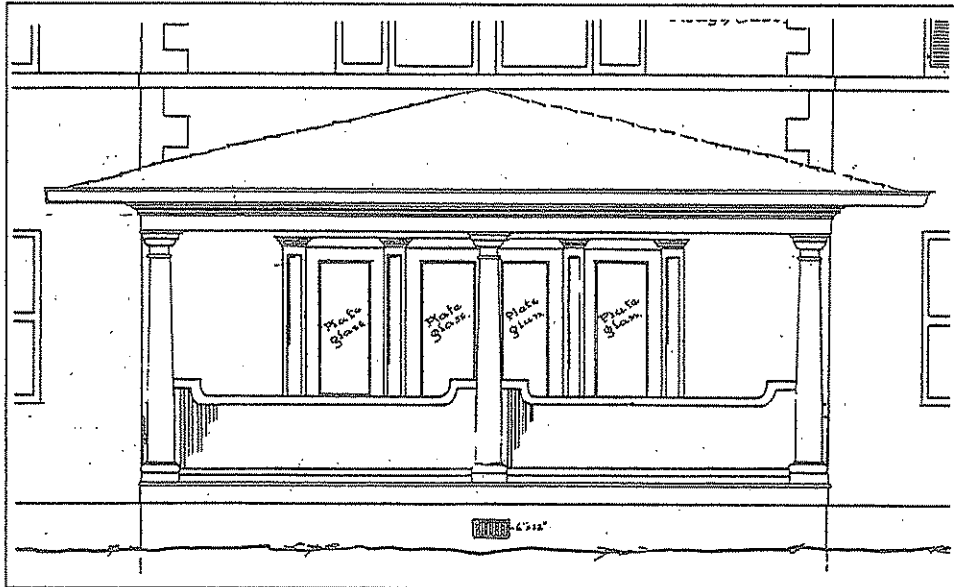
This dormer-within-a-dormer was designed for Cottage #19. This house stood on Angle Street between Hendersonville Road and Short Street.

# CHIMNEYS

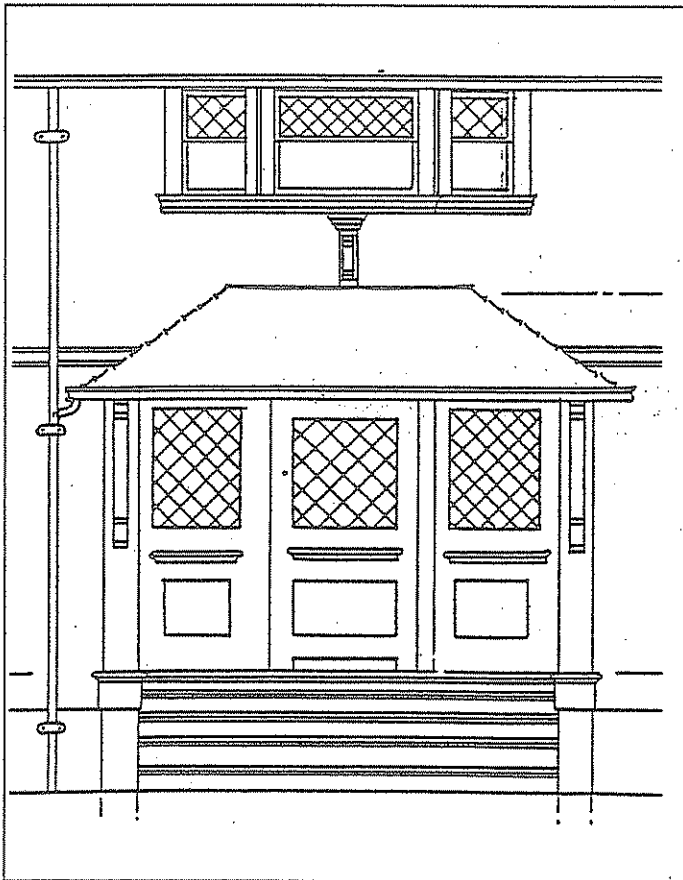


Most cottages had two chimneys. Decorative cement caps were developed for all. Most chimneys were red brick.

## ENTRANCES

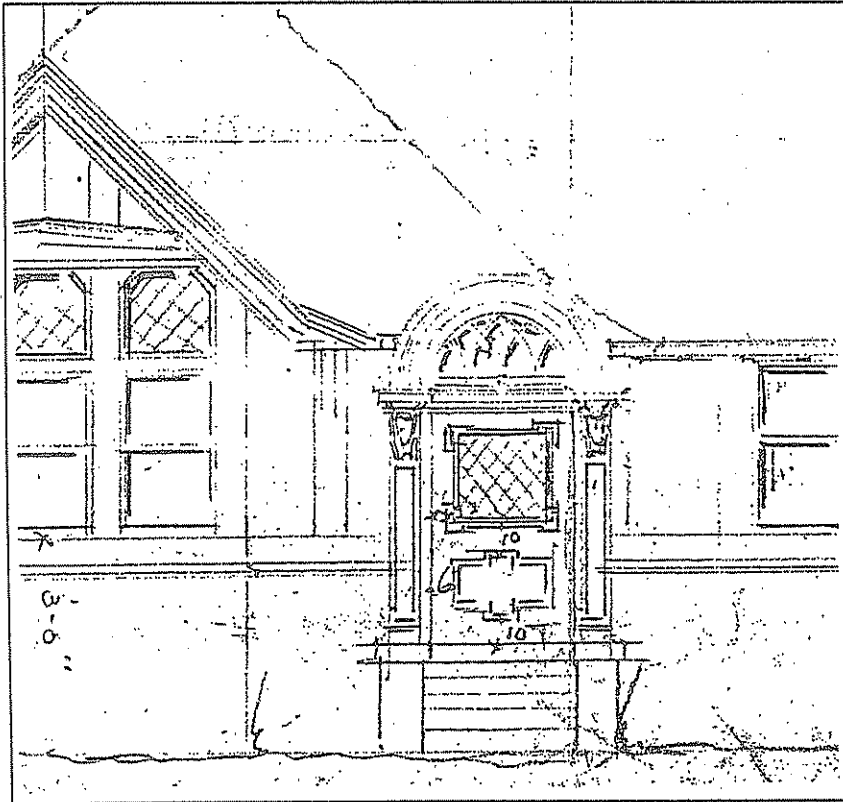


The entrance to Cottage #19 is defined by large plate glass panels and pilasters.

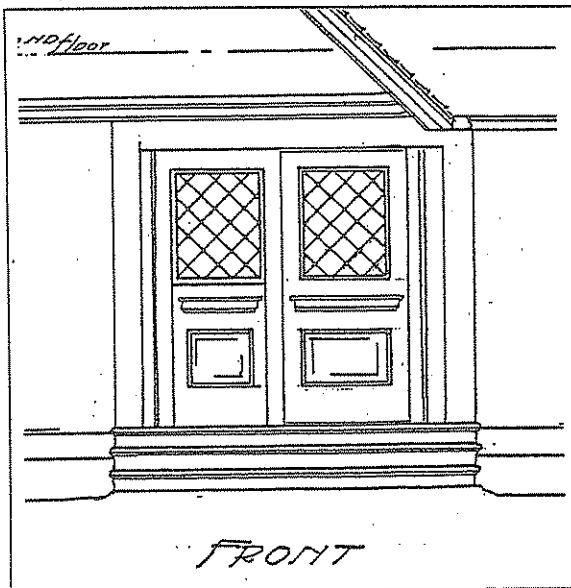


The central door for Cottage "B" on Angle Street was designed to have matching panels and diamond glazing flanking it.

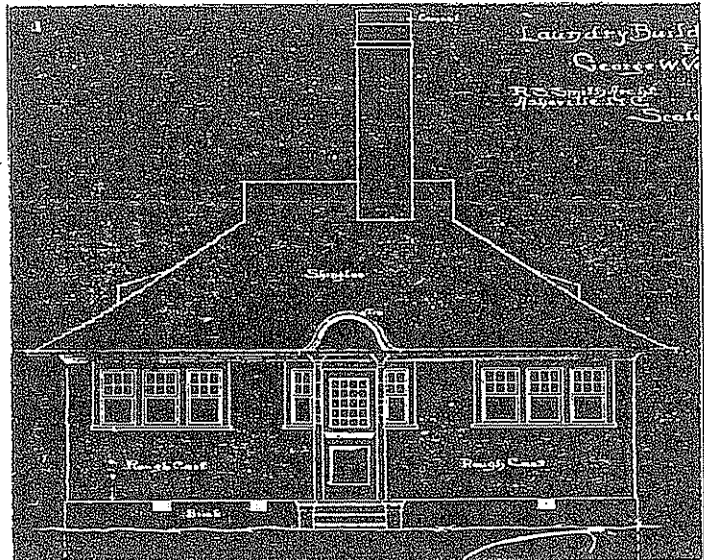
## ENTRANCES



Entrances became more ornate on some mixed- use and institutional buildings.  
(Proposed Village Cub and Boys Work Room, at Lodge and Biltmore Road, ca. 1902.)



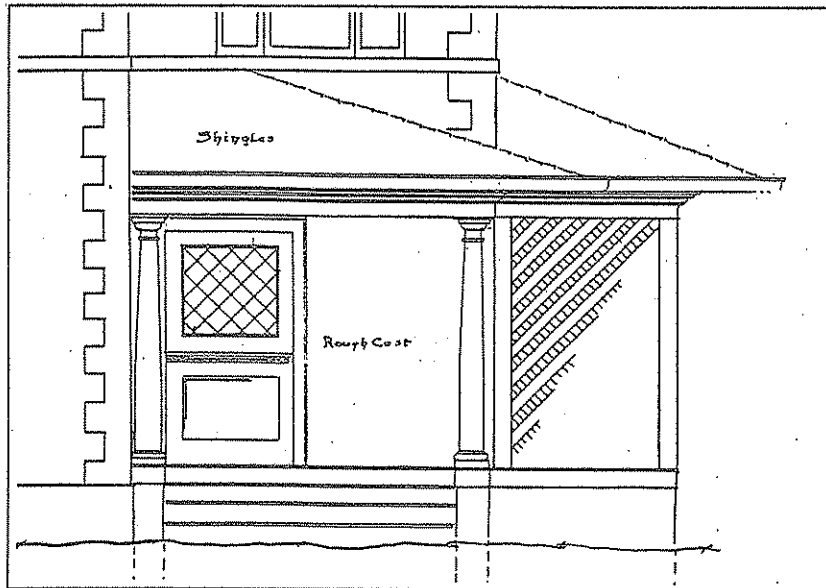
Diamond panes were designed for the doors of the Veterinary Surgeon's Cottage.



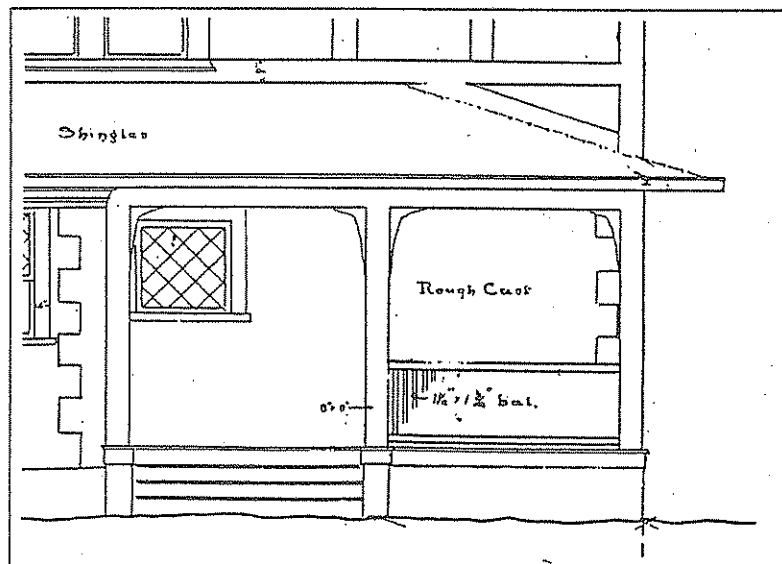
The entrance for the "Laundry Building" was defined by an arched dormer, which was supported on brackets. Multipane squares were planned for the door.

## PORCHES

Smith's specifications refer to the porches as "verandahs" when they were inset. Porch posts were usually 8" x 8" square.

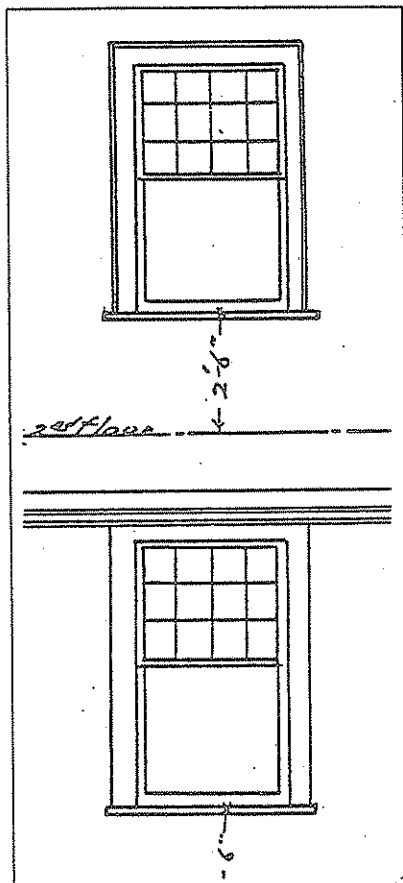


Doric columns support the roof of this side porch. Note the lattice on the service porch behind.

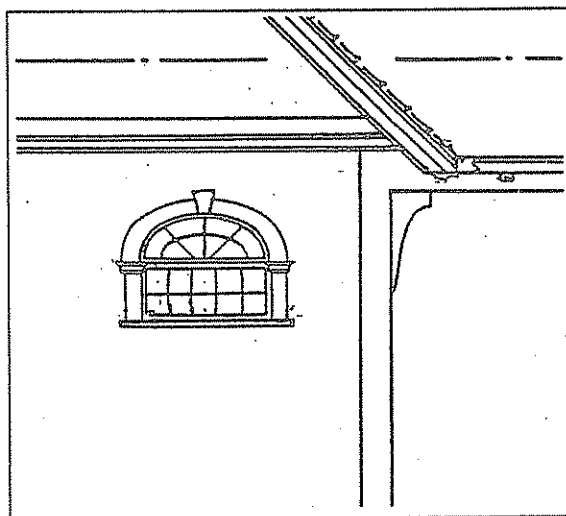


A similar porch on Cottage No. 20 is supported by square posts with brackets. This house stood at the northeast corner of Oak and Hendersonville Road.

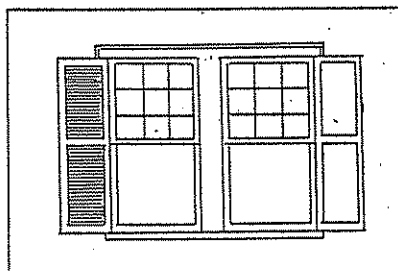
## WINDOWS



Vertically proportioned windows were most typical. The upper sash was often divided, the lower, rarely.



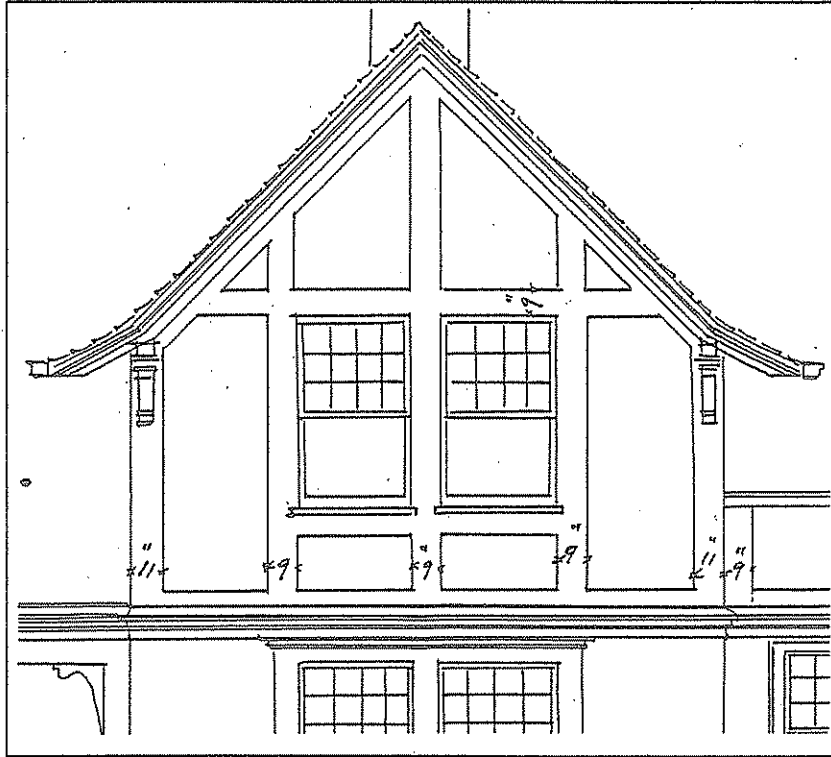
Not all windows were rectangular. This fan light window added accent to a side elevation drawn by Smith in 1902.



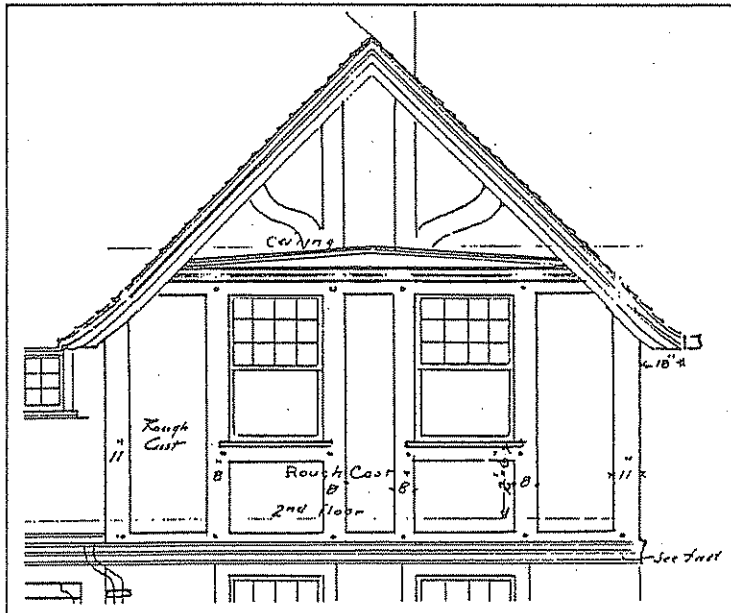
Many paired windows were flanked with "picturesque" blinds.

## TRIM

Wood trim was specified to be yellow pine millwork. In general, first floor trim was 6 inches wide, and upper floor trim was 9 inches wide. Corner boards were 11 inches. A mid-course molding separated first and second floors.



Brackets were often used to support over-hangs at eaves as well as projecting bay windows and porch roofs.



Curved strapwork was occasionally added to decorate gable ends. (Cottage "H".)